

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE OF THE MOTHER WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ABORTION AND TYPES OF DELIVERY IN IMELDA RSU INDONESIA WORKERS IN MEDAN

¹Wellina BR. Sebayang, ²Christina Magdalena T.Bolon, ³Fitriana Ritonga, ⁴Dina Pasaribu

^{1,3,4} Prosi S-1 Kebidanan Universitas Imelda Medan,

² Prosi S-1 Keperawatan Universitas Imelda Medan

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Teenage Pregnancy, abortion, normal delivery, seacer, curettage

Email :

wellinasebayang@gmail.com
grebyon@gmail.com
fitriritonga10@gmail.com
Dinapasribu2001@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Based on a preliminary study, the highest abortion rate was at the Uma Imelda Indonesian Migrant Hospital in Medan. The incidence of abortion at Imelda Medan General Hospital in 2020 was 8.14% of cases, in 2021 it increased to 7.95% of cases, and in 2022 it increased to 22.90% of cases. Teenage pregnancies at RSU Imelda Medan in 2020 amounted to 6.47% of cases, in 2021 it increased to 9.19% of cases, and in 2022 it increased to 25% of cases. Factors causing abortion include very young women aged <20 years and old women >35 years. Type of delivery also affects the incidence of abortion such as normal delivery for mothers < 20, 20-35, < 35 normal (31%, 56%, 48%) cesarean delivery (48%, 42%, 40% and curettage) 25%, 2% , 4%).General purpose Knowing the relationship between teenage pregnancy and the type of delivery and the incidence of abortion at the Indonesian Workers' Hospital Imelda Medan January -March 2022

Copyright © 2023 JUK-Medifa

All rights reserved is Licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

The maternal mortality rate is still very high. About 99% of maternal deaths still occur in developing countries. One of the triggers for AKI is abortion. Globally, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was 216 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 and of the approximately 210 million pregnancies that occur each year, an estimated 40% are unplanned. Developing countries accounted for around 99% of maternal deaths globally in 2015 and of the 182 million pregnancies that occur each year, an estimated 36% are unplanned (Merga et al., 2021). Every pregnancy will not always show normal signs. Facing a risky pregnancy, a proactive, planned attitude must be taken with promotive and preventive efforts to take a quick and appropriate attitude to save the mother and fetus. The health of pregnant women is an important aspect to pay attention to in the life cycle of a woman-fetus (Manuaba, 2008). Pregnant adolescents should have a nutritional assessment, vitamins and food supplements if needed, and access to strategies to reduce anemia and low birth weight and to optimize weight gain during pregnancy. The results of research in West Oromia unwanted pregnancies in married young women who are pregnant is 31.1% (Merga et al., 2021). Abortion is a miscarriage or the birth of a fetus at <20 weeks' gestation. Globally, abortion is the main cause of maternal mortality and morbidity. Abortion covers the management of a wide range of clinical conditions including spontaneous and induced abortions (viable and inappropriate pregnancies), incomplete

abortions and intrauterine fetal death, as well as post-abortion contraception.(WHO, 2018). Based on this background, researchers will examine the relationship between maternal age and the incidence of abortion and the type of delivery at Imelda Indonesian Workers Hospital in Medan

METHOD

This study uses secondary data from patient medical record status records. This study uses a cross sectional design as a research design. Cross sectional design, which observes the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (effect) simultaneously. The statistical test uses the chi square test with a statistical significance p value of 0.05

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Distribution of Types of Labor and Abortion Incidence Based on Mother's Age at Imelda Public Hospital Medan, January - March 2022

The type of delivery with abortion referred to in this study is seen from the age of the mother (respondent) at the time of data collection, as shown in table 1.

Table 1.

1. Distribution of Types of Childbirth Based on Mother's Age at RSU IPI Medan January - March 2022

Mother's Age	Type of Childbirth				Abortion		Amount	
	Spontaneous		SC		N	%	n	%
	N	%	N	%				
<20 years	5	31	7	44	4	25	16	100
20-35	99	56	75	42	4	2	178	100
<35	20	48	17	40	5	12	42	100
Amount	124	53	99	42	13	6	236	100

From the table it can be seen that the risk of abortion in women aged less than 20 years is 4 cases (25%), whereas in the safe reproductive age group 20-35 years the incidence of abortion is only 2%. Selection of the type of SC delivery in the age group <20 years is higher (44%) when compared to the type of spontaneous delivery (31%)

2. The relationship between maternal age and the type of delivery and incidence of abortion at the Medan IPI Hospital from January to March. 2022

Table 2

Mother's Age	Type of Childbirth				Abortion		Amount		p.s
	Spontaneous		SC		N	%	n	%	
	N	%	N	%					
<20 years	5	31	7	44	4	25	16	100	0.000
20-35	99	56	75	42	4	2	178	100	
<35	20	48	17	40	5	12	42	100	
Amount	124	53	99	42	13	6	236	100	

Table 2 shows that there is a significant relationship between maternal age and the incidence of abortion with a p value of 0.00 (<0.005).

Discussion

Factors that cause abortion include the age of very young women <20 years, 20 -35 years and old women> 35 years. The safe reproductive age for childbirth and childbirth is the age of 20-35 years, ages below and above this age can increase the risk of pregnancy and childbirth, Wiknjastro (2007). Mothers who are less than 20 years old are still included in the late adolescent category which are still experiencing growth in the reproductive system, uterus and pelvis that are not ready for the pregnancy process, this tends to result in a high incidence of abortion in mothers who are less than 20 years old. In addition, young people also have mental and psychological problems that are not stable and immature in dealing with pregnancy, lack of skills and unpreparedness in taking care of babies, being one of the triggers for abortion provocatus, the number of incidents of which cannot be predicted. The number of abortion incidents examined in this study was spontaneous abortion.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between maternal age and the incidence of abortion and the choice of type of delivery at the Indonesian Workers' Imelda Hospital in Medan for the January-March 2022 period with a p value of 0.000

REFERENCE

- World Health Organization (WHO). Maternal Mortality Rate. WHO; 2014.
- Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia 2012. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan RI; 2012.
- Akbar, Aidil, 'Faktor Penyebab Abortus Di Indonesia Tahun 2010- 2019', *Jurnal Biomedik (JBM)*, 11.3 (2019), 182-91
- Fleming, Nathalie, Teresa O'Driscoll, Gisela Becker, Rachel F. Spitzer, Lisa Allen, Debra Millar, and others, 'Adolescent Pregnancy Guidelines', *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada*, 37.8 (2015), 740-56 <[https://doi.org/10.1016/S1701-2163\(15\)30180-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1701-2163(15)30180-8)>
- Merga, Jaleta, Desalegn Wirtu, Tariku Tesfaye Bekuma, and Misganu Teshoma Regasa, 'Unintended Pregnancy and the Factors among Currently Pregnant

- Married Youths in Western Oromia, Ethiopia: A Mixed Method', *PLoS ONE*, 16.11 November (2021), 1-18 <<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0241111>>
- Purwaningrum, Elisa Diyah, and Arulita Ika Fibriana, 'Faktor Risiko Kejadian Abortus Spontan', *Public Health Research and Development*, 1.3 (2017), 84-94 <<http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/higeia>>
- Quenby, Siobhan, Ioannis D. Gallos, Rima K. Dhillon-Smith, Marcelina Podeseck, Mary D. Stephenson, Joanne Fisher, and others, 'Miscarriage Matters: The Epidemiological, Physical, Psychological, and Economic Costs of Early Pregnancy Loss', *The Lancet*, 397.10285 (2021), 1658-67 <[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)00682-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00682-6)>
- Sundermann, Alexandra C, Sifang Zhao, Chantay L Young, Leann Lam, and Sarah H Jones, 'Alcohol Use in Pregnancy and Miscarriage: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis', 2020, 1-21
- WHO, *Medical Management of Abortion*, 2018
- Wulan Citra Sari, '1035325 Hubungan Antara Umur Dan Paritas Dengan Kejadian Abortus Imminens Di RS.AR Bunda Kota Prabumulih Tahun 2019', *Jurnal Kebidanan : Jurnal Medical Science Ilmu Kesehatan Akademi Kebidanan Budi Mulia Palembang*, 10.1 (2020), 60-65 <https://doi.org/10.35325/kebidanan.v10i1.225>
- Fatkhiyah N. Faktor Risiko Maternal Kejadian Abortus di RSUD Dr. Soeselo Slawi Kabupaten Tegal. Mahasiswa STIKes Bhakti Mandala Husada. 2015.
- Handayani EY. Hubungan Umur dan Paritas dengan Kejadian Abortus di RSUD Kabupaten Rokan Hulu. *Jurnal Maternity and Neonatal*. 2015;1 (6).
- Maliana A. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Abortus Inkomplit di Ruang Kebidanan RSUD Mayjend HM Ryacudu Kota Bumi. *Jurnal Kesehatan*. 2016 Apr;7 (1):17-25.
- Pariani LD. Faktor Resiko yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Abortus Spontan di RSUD Ungaran Kabupaten Semarang. Mahasiswa STIKES NgudiWaluyo Ungaran. 2015.
- Marmi, Suryaningsih ARM, Fatmawati E. *Asuhan Kebidanan Patologi*. Riyadi S, editor. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar; 2011.
- Guyton AC, Hall JE. *Buku Ajar Fisiologi Kedokteran*. Jakarta: EGC;1997.
- Wiknjastro. (2009). *Ilmu Kebidanan*. Jakarta : Yayasan Bina Pustaka.